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Java If-Else Statement

The **if-else** statement is one of the most fundamental decision-making structures in programming. It allows your program to execute different code based on whether a condition is true or false. In Java, we use the **if-else** statement to control the flow of execution depending on certain conditions.

In this blog, we'll explore how the **if-else** statement works in Java, provide explanations, and demonstrate examples with expected outputs.

What is an If-Else Statement?

An **if-else** statement is used to execute one block of code if a condition is true, and another block if the condition is false. It's a way to introduce logic in your program, so it can make decisions.

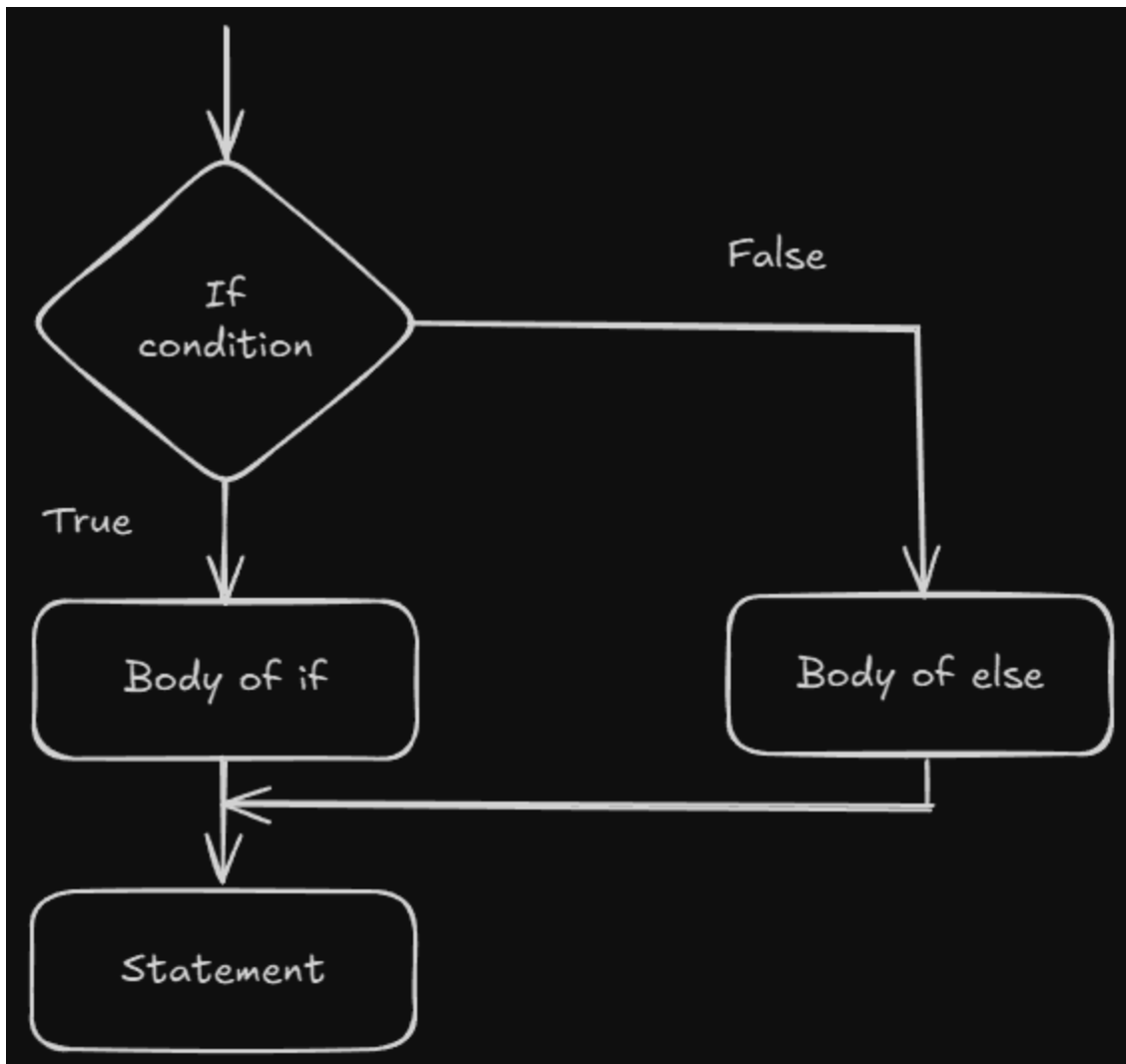
The syntax for an if-else statement in Java is:



```
if (condition) {  
    // code to be executed if the condition is true  
} else {  
    // code to be executed if the condition is false  
}
```

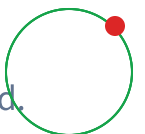


Flow of Execution



If else flow chart

1. **If condition:** The condition inside the **if** is evaluated. If the condition is **true**, the block of code inside the **if** is executed.
2. **Else block:** If the condition is **false**, the block of code inside the **else** is executed.



Basic Example: If-Else Statement

Let's start with a simple example to see how the **if-else** statement works.

Example 1: Basic If-Else Statement

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int number = 10;  
  
        // If-Else statement to check if number is positive or negative  
        if (number > 0) {  
            System.out.println("The number is positive.");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("The number is negative.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

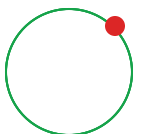
Explanation:

- The condition `number > 0` is evaluated. Since the value of `number` is 10, which is greater than 0, the condition is **true**, and the code inside the **if** block is executed.
- If the number was negative or zero, the code inside the **else** block would have been executed.

Expected Output:

```
The number is positive.
```

If-Else with Multiple Conditions: Using **else if**



Sometimes, we want to check for more than two conditions. In this case, we can use the **else if** statement to check additional conditions after the initial **if** condition.

Example 2: If-Else-If Statement

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int number = 0;  
  
        // If-Else-If statement to check if the number is positive, negative, or  
        if (number > 0) {  
            System.out.println("The number is positive.");  
        } else if (number < 0) {  
            System.out.println("The number is negative.");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("The number is zero.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

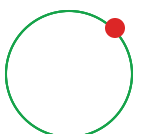
Explanation:

- The first condition checks if the number is positive. Since the number is 0, it moves to the **else if** condition and checks if the number is negative.
- Finally, since the number is neither positive nor negative, the **else** block is executed, and the program prints "The number is zero."

Expected Output:

```
The number is zero.
```

Nested If-Else Statement



A **nested if-else** statement is when you place an **if-else** statement inside another **if** or **else** block. This is useful when you have more complex conditions to check.

Example 3: Nested If-Else Statement

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int age = 18;  
  
        // Nested if-else to check voting eligibility  
        if (age >= 18) {  
            if (age == 18) {  
                System.out.println("You are 18 years old and eligible to vote for the  
            } else {  
                System.out.println("You are eligible to vote.");  
            }  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("You are not eligible to vote.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Explanation:

- The first **if** checks if the age is greater than or equal to 18.
- Inside the **if** block, there's another **if** that checks if the age is exactly 18.
- If the age is 18, it prints a specific message for first-time voters. Otherwise, it simply prints that the person is eligible to vote.

Expected Output:

```
You are 18 years old and eligible to vote for the first time.
```

If-Else with Logical Operators

You can also combine multiple conditions in an `if` statement using **logical operators** like `&&` (AND), `||` (OR), and `!` (NOT). This helps you to create more complex conditions.

Example 4: If-Else with Logical AND (&&)

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int age = 25;  
        boolean hasVoterID = true;  
  
        // If-Else with logical AND (&&) to check voting eligibility  
        if (age >= 18 && hasVoterID) {  
            System.out.println("You are eligible to vote.");  
        } else {  
            System.out.println("You are not eligible to vote.");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Explanation:

- The condition `age >= 18 && hasVoterID` checks if both conditions are true. Since both are true in this case (age is 25 and the person has a voter ID), the `if` block is executed.

Expected Output:

```
You are eligible to vote.
```

Example 5: If-Else with Logical OR (||)

```
class Main {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
int age = 17;
boolean hasParentalConsent = true;

// If-Else with Logical OR (||) to check voting eligibility with consent
if (age >= 18 || hasParentalConsent) {
    System.out.println("You are eligible to vote.");
} else {
    System.out.println("You are not eligible to vote.");
}
}
```

Explanation:

- The condition `age >= 18 || hasParentalConsent` checks if either the age is 18 or older or the person has parental consent.
- Since the person is 17 but has parental consent, the `if` block is executed.

Expected Output:

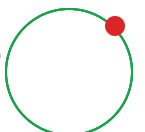
```
You are eligible to vote.
```



Conclusion

In this blog, we've learned:

- The **if-else** statement allows you to make decisions in your program by checking conditions.
- The **if-else** structure can handle simple or multiple conditions using `if`, `else if`, and `else`.
- We can also use **logical operators** like `&&` (AND) and `||` (OR) to combine multiple conditions.



- **Nested if-else statements** allow more complex logic.

Mastering the **if-else** statement is crucial for writing programs that make decisions based on data, and it's a fundamental concept in programming. With these building blocks, you can create powerful decision-making logic in your Java applications.

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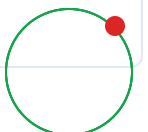
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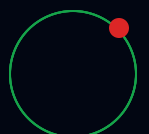
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